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Mr. Edwards returned in August, 1890, bringing wonderful treasures which I saw when I came home from the mountains in October. He never seemed very strong after this, was often ill and frequently depressed mentally. But he kept up his work at the theatre through the winter of 1890–'91 and in the early spring. But in April, 1891, while with his company in Baltimore he broke down utterly, gave up and came home. His last letter to me was written on May 3, 1891, and is a very sad one. He writes of his decision to leave the stage for the time, saying, "I have talked the matter over with Mr. Daly" (his manager) "who was very kind and thoughtful and we both thought it best that I should stop acting and get a ong rest. I feel in fact almost a broken man and am really powerless to do anything. I shall go away to the country next week and hope the change will do me good. Even the thought of entomology does not rouse me as it used to do. All my energy and strength seem gone." And again, "I regret I could not see you before you went away, but I can scarcely crawl about, my limbs are so weary." I received this letter in Franconia and, of course, answered it at once. While waiting and hoping for better tidings the news came to me of his death in New York on June 9.

Our entomological journals of that time all had full notices of his life and work. I, myself, have written here only of my own personal relations with this kindly, courteous, warm-hearted, generous man, my valued friend.

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# LIST OF THE ORTHOPTERA COLLECTED IN NORTHERN FLORIDA IN 1914 FOR THE AMERICAN MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY, WITH DESCRIPTIONS OF NEW SPECIES.

By Wm. T. Davis,

New Brighton, Staten Island, N. Y.

In the fall of 1914 Mr. Andrew Mutchler and Mr. Frank E. Watson, of the staff of the American Museum of National History, visited Florida on a collecting trip for that institution, and spent a few days each at Gainesville, Monticello, De Funiak Springs, Crestview and Pensacola. While they were mainly interested in Coleoptera and Lepidoptera they nevertheless collected a considerable number of species of Orthoptera, which have, through the courtesy of Dr. Frank E. Lutz, been placed in my hands for identification. To Mr. Mutchler, Mr. Watson and Dr. Lutz, I am under obligations for the opportunity thus afforded of examining an interesting collection.

The several species of short winged *Melanoplus* and the interesting *Diapheromera* were submitted to Messrs. Rehn and Hebard of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, who kindly spent much time in their consideration.

In addition to the records of the American Museum specimens, I have added two from a small collection received through the kindness of Mr. J. R. Watson, entomologist of the Agricultural Experiment Station at Gainesville, Fla.

Notwithstanding his illness, my friend, Mr. Louis H. Joutel, has been good enough to make for me excellent sketches of the supra-anal plates and of the cerci of the two new species, so that there ought to be no trouble in identifying them in the future.

## BLATTIDÆ.

**Ischnoptera nigricollis** Walker.

Crestview, Oct. 15–16, 1 female.

**Ischnoptera uhleriana fulvescens** S. and Z.

Gainesville, Sept. 26–Oct. 2, 1 female.

**Ceratinoptera diaphana** Fabr.

Gainesville, Sept. 26–Oct. 2, 1 female.

**Eurycotis floridana** Walker.

Pensacola, Oct. 11–14, 1 female, 3 nymphs.

**Blattella germanica** Linn.

Gainesville, Sept. 26–Oct. 2, 2 males, 2 females.

**Periplaneta brunnea** Burm.

Gainesville, Sept. 26–Oct. 2, 2 males.

## MANTIDÆ.

**Stagmomantis carolina** Johannson.

Gainesville, Sept. 26–Oct. 2, 1 female, 2 nymphs; Monticello, Oct. 4–8, 1 male; Pensacola, Oct. 11–14, 2 females.

## PHASMIDÆ.

**Diapheromera femorata** Say.

Monticello, Oct. 4–8, 1 male. This is a very interesting insect and is the first *Diapheromera* to be reported from Florida. It, however, certainly belongs to that genus as it has a spine near the apical tip of each of the hind femora. It is identified as *femorata* with much doubt. The fore and hind femora are proportionately longer than is usual in that species; the middle femora are not much swollen; are smoother than in typical *femorata,* and are without the usual cross-bands, being of a uniform brown. The cerci are about as in *femorata.* The length of the body is about that of the average *femorata.*

**Manomera tenuescens** Scudd.

Gainesville, Sept. 26–Oct. 2, 1 female.

**Anisomorpha buprestoides** Stoll.

Gainesville, Sept. 26–Oct. 2, 1 male, 1 female; Pensacola, Oct. 11–14, 3 males, 3 females.

## ACRIDIDÆ.

**Neotettix femoratus** Scudd.

Gainesville, Sept. 26–Oct. 2, 1 male; Crestview, Oct. 15–16, 1 male.

**Neotettix bolteri** Hancock.

Gainesville, Sept. 26–Oct. 2, 1 male; Monticello, Oct. 4–8, 1 male.

**Paxilla obesa** Scudd.

Gainesville, Sept. 26–Oct. 2, 1 female.

**Tettigidea lateralis lateralis** Say.

Gainesville, Sept. 26–Oct. 2, 1 male, 3 females; Monticello, Oct. 4–8; 4 males, 3 females; Crestview, Oct. 15–16, 1 female.

**Tettigidea armata** Morse.

Monticello, Oct. 4–8, 2 females.

**Radinotatum brevipenne** Thomas.

Gainesville, Sept. 26–Oct. 2, 12 nymphs; Monticello, Oct. 4–8, 2 nymphs.

**Truxalis brevicornis** Linn.

Monticello, Oct. 4–8, 1 female.

**Mermiria alacris** Scudd.

Gainesville, Sept. 26–Oct. 2, 1 female; De Funiak Springs, Oct. 17–19, 14 males, 1 female.

**Syrbula admirabilis** Uhler.

Gainesville, Sept. 26–Oct. 2, 2 females; De Funiak Springs, Oct. 17–19, 7 males.

**Amblytropidia occidentalis** Sauss.

De Funiak Springs, Oct. 17–19, 1 male, 1 female; Crestview, Oct. 15–16, 1 male, 1 nymph.

**Orphulella pelidna** Burm.

Gainesville, Sept. 26–Oct. 2, 7 males, 11 females; Monticello, Oct. 4–8, 4 males, 2 females; De Funiak Springs, Oct. 17–19, 9 males, 2 females; Crestview, Oct. 15–16, 1 female; Pensacola, Oct. 11–14, 1 male, 5 females.

**Dichromorpha viridis** Scudd.

Gainesville, Sept. 26–Oct. 2, 5 males, 4 females; Monticello, Oct. 4–8, 3 males, 3 females.

**Clinocephalus elegans** Morse.

Gainesville, Sept. 26–Oct. 2, 2 males; Pensacola, Oct. 11–14, 1 male, 2 females.

**Arphia xanthoptera** Burm.

Gainesville, Sept. 26–Oct. 2, 1 male; De Funiak Springs, Oct. 17–19, 1 female, 2 males.

**Arphia granulata** Sauss.

Gainesville, Sept. 26–Oct. 2, 1 female.

**Chortophaga australior** R. & H.

Gainesville, Sept. 26–Oct. 2, 4 males, 2 females; Monticello, Oct. 4–8, 1 female; Pensacola, Oct. 11–14, 1 female.

**Hippiscus rugosus** Scudd.

De Funiak Springs, Oct. 17–19, 2 males, 2 females.

**Dissosteira carolina** Linn.

Gainesville, Agri. Experiment Station, June 26, 1912, 1 male, J. R. Watson, collector.

**Spharagemon crepitans** Sauss.

Gainesville, Agri. Experiment Station, 1 male, J. R. Watson, collector.

**Spharagemon collare wyominganum** Thomas.

Gainesville, Sept. 26–Oct. 2, 2 females.

**Scirtetica marmorata picta** Scudd.

Gainesville, Sept. 26–Oct. 2, 1 male, 1 female; De Funiak Springs, Oct. 17–19, 4 males, 2 females; Pensacola, Oct. 11–14, 1 male, 1 female.

**Psinidia fenestralis** Serv.

Gainesville, Sept. 26–Oct. 2, 4 males, 1 female; De Funiak Springs, Oct. 17–19, 5 males, 1 female; Crestview, Oct. 15–16, 1 female; Pensacola, Oct. 11–14, 1 male, 1 female.

**Trimerotropis citrina** Scudd.

De Funiak Springs, Oct. 17–19, 2 males, 3 females; Crestview, Oct. 15–16, 1 male, 1 female; Pensacola, Oct. 11–14, 3 males, 4 females.

**Romalea microptera** Beauv.

Gainesville, Sept. 26–Oct. 2, 3 males, approaching var. *marci* in color.

**Leptysma marginicollis** Serv.

Gainesville, Sept. 26–Oct. 2, 2 nymphs; Pensacola, Oct. 11–14, 1 nymph.

**Schistocerca americana** Drury.

Gainesville, Sept. 26–Oct. 2, 5 females; De Funiak Springs, Oct. 17–19, 2 males, 2 females; Pensacola, Oct. 11–14, 1 male.

**Schistocerca alutacea** Harris.

De Funiak Springs, Oct. 17–19, 7 males.

**Schistocerca obscura** Fab.

Gainesville, Sept. 26–Oct. 2, 2 males, 2 females.

**Schistocerca damnifica calidor** R. & H.

Gainesville, Sept. 26–Oct. 2, 5 females; Monticello, Oct. 4–8, 1 male; De Funiak Springs, Oct. 17–19, 2 males, 1 female.

**Gymnoscirtetes pusillus** Scudd.

Gainesville, Sept. 26–Oct. 2, 1 male, 2 females.

**Hesperotettix floridensis** Morse.

De Funiak Springs, Oct. 17–19, 1 male, 1 female.

**Melanoplus rotundipennis** Scudd.

Gainesville, Sept. 26–Oct. 2, 3 males, 1 female.

**Melanoplus pygmæus** new species.

Related to *M. rotundipennis* but differing in the distinctly broader and more truncate prosternal spine in both sexes, which is broader than long, and in the distinctive male genitalia.

TYPE: Male; De Funiak Springs, Florida. October 17–19, 1914. (Mutchler and Watson.) [American Museum of Natural History Collection.]

Size a little smaller than usual in *rotundipennis* and form slightly more slender, with dorsum of pronotum having the lateral carinæ more diverging toward the posterior margin than in that species. Head with eyes less protuberant than in *rotundipennis* and with frontal costa distinctly sulcate throughout. Tegmina much as in that species and separated by a width of 1.2 mm. Extremety of abdomen similarly little produced but with apex of similarly proportioned subgenital plate produced in a brief rounded knob; supra-anal plate very simple as in *rotundipennis* but more elongate, distinctly longer than broad, furcula absent; cerci of the *rotundipennis* type (see figure) but with a greater curve of the shaft beyond the middle and with the apex distinctly larger and more evenly rounded. The soft integument between the supra-anal and subgenital plates does not rise above the dorsal margin of the subgenital plate.

Allotype: female; bears the same date as the type.

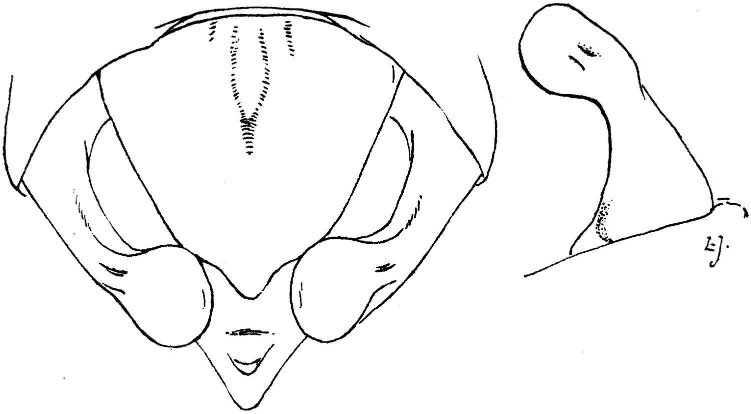
This sex may be separated from females of *rotundipennis* by the characters of the prosternal spine and lateral carinae of the dorsum of the pronotum. The general coloration and coloration of the caudal tibiae may also serve to distinguish this sex, which is very similar to females of *rotundipennis* in size, form and general superficial appearance.

MEASUREMENTS (in millimeters).

| | Male Type. | Female Allotype. |
|---|---|---|
| Length of body | 14. | 23. |
| Length of pronotum | 3.3 | 4.8 |
| Length of tegmen | 2.8 | 4. |
| Greatest width of tegmen | 1.8 | 2.6 |
| Length of caudal femur | 9.7 | 12.7 |
| Greatest width of same | 2.3 | 3.2 |

In coloration the specimens resemble less heavily marked specimens of *rotundipennis* with caudal femora nearly immaculate above and pale yellow in the male and weakly orange in the female beneath. The caudal tibiæ are very pale bluish with a slight purple suffusion. In the male the eyes and antennæ are distinctly reddish. The lateral lobes of the pronotum are almost immaculate in the female.

These specimens of *Melanoplus pygmæus* have been carefully compared by Mr. Morgan Hebard with the considerable series of allied species in his collection, and I am indebted to him for pointing out the chief differences between it and *rotundipennis*.



**Melanoplus scudderi** Uhler.

Monticello, Oct. 4–8, 1 male.

**Melanoplus propinquus** Scudd.

Gainesville, Sept. 26–Oct. 2, 6 males 4 females.

**Melanoplus keeleri** Thomas.

Gainesville, Sept. 26–Oct. 2, 1 male, 2 females; De Funiak Springs, Oct. 17–19, 2 males, 2 females; Crestview, Oct. 15–16, 2 males, 1 female; Pensacola, Oct. 11–14, 1 female.

**Paroxya atlantica** Scudd.

Gainesville, Sept. 26–Oct. 2, 1 male, 1 female; Monticello, Oct. 4–8, 2 males, 4 females; Pensacola, Oct. 11–14, 1 female.

**Paroxya floridiana** Thomas.

Monticello, Oct. 4–8, 2 females.

**Aptenopedes sphenarioides** Scudd.

Gainesville, Sept. 26–Oct. 2, 2 males, 3 females; Monticello, Oct. 4–8, 1 male, 4 females.

*Aptenopedes rufovittata* was described by Scudder in 1877, in the same paper with *Aptenopedes sphenarioides* and *Aptenopedes aptera,* from four males and three females collected at Ft. Reed, Florida, by Mr. J. H. Comstock in April, 1876. As this species has not been recognized by recent collectors, the two females collected April 21, 1876, and one male collected April 10, 1876, each marked "Type specimen," and now in the collection of Cornell University, were recently examined with much interest. The females are nymphs of *A. sphenarioides* and have small wing-pads, while the male is a small specimen of *A. aptera*. This last is in good condition except that the antennæ are gone. It has no sign of wing-pads and has the proportionately larger head of *aptera* as compared with *sphenarioides*. Also like *aptera* it has the hind tibiæ bluish and the tarsi bright pink in color. In the Scudder collection at Cambridge, Mass., there is a single "type" specimen of *A. rufovittata* from Ft. Reed, Fla., April 20, 1876. It is a female nymph of *A. sphenarioides*.

As *A. aptera* was described from but one female, it was a simple matter from insufficiency of material to overlook the male.

## TETTIGONIIDÆ.

**Scudderia texensis** S. & P.

Gainesville, Sept. 26–Oct. 3, 2 males.

**Scudderia furcata furcata** Brunner.

Gainesville, Sept. 26–Oct. 2, 1 male, 1 female; Monticello, Oct. 4–8, 1 male; De Funiak Springs, 1 female.

**Scudderia cuneata** Morse.

Gainesville, Sept. 26–Oct. 2, 1 female; Monticello, Oct. 4–8, 1 male, 2 females; Pensacola, Oct. 11–14, 1 male.

**Microcentrum rhombifolium** Sauss.

Gainesville, Sept. 26–Oct. 2, 3 males, 3 females.

**Stilpnochlora marginella** Serv.

Gainesville, Sept. 26–Oct. 2, 1 male, 1 female.

**Belocephalus subapterus** Scudd.

Gainesville, Sept. 26–Oct. 2, 1 male.

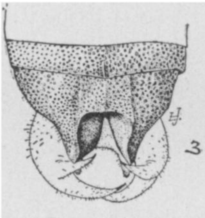
**Belocephalus excavatus,** new species.

Resembles *B. rehni* in size, but the fastigium is sharp pointed about as in *B. subapterus*. The supra-anal plate is formed more as in *B. micanopy*, a blunt headed species from Big Pine Key.

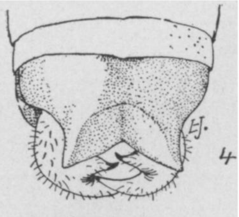
Type: Brown male; Gainesville, Florida, Oct. 2, 1914. (Mutchler and Watson) [American Museum of Natural History collection].

Mandibles, lower edge of front and base of antennæ beneath, black. The upper surface of the head and pronotum with a faint line not well defined on either side of a yellowish color, which is bordered interiorly with blackish, the enclosed space between the black lines brown in color. The stripes extend from the fastigium backward to the base of the thorax. Fastigium sharp pointed, about as in *subapterus,* slightly bent downward and tipped with black. Inferior basal tooth of fastigium also tipped with black. Antennæ longer than the body, with the joints annulated with black. Abdomen with a well-defined interrupted carina. The femora and tibiæ of all of the legs blotched with brown, and the tips of the spines black. The supra-anal plate with the V-shaped notch narrow and the inner sides but little curved, not considerably so as in *micanopy.* The excavated part surrounding the notch has the sides declivitous, more so than in any other *Belocephalus* thus far described. The outer extremities of the subgenital plate are not bent upward and inward and produced into points.

| | Male, Mm. |
|---|---|
| Length of body | 24.0 |
| Length of fastigium beyond base of antennæ | 2.5 |
| Length of pronotum | 7.0 |
| Length of tegmen | 7.0 |
| Length of caudal femur | 13.5 |



*B. excavatus.*



*B. subapterus.*

Only the type was collected, but the supra-anal plate is shaped so differently from that of any other known *Belocephalus* that it is evidently distinct. This species should be considered in the tables for the determination of *Belocephalus,* published in this Journal in September, 1914, next to *subapterus,* from which it may be easily separated by the accompanying excellent figures by Mr. Louis H. Joutel.

**Neoconocephalus triops** L. (*mexicanus* Sauss.)

Gainesville, Sept. 26–Oct. 2, 1 female nymph; Monticello, Oct. 4–8, 1 male.

**Neoconocephalus retusus** Scudd.

Gainesville, Sept. 26–Oct. 2, 1 female.

**Odontoxiphidium apterum** Morse.

Gainesville, Sept. 26–Oct. 2, 5 males, 2 females; Monticello, Oct. 4–8, 1 male; De Funiak Springs, Oct. 17–19, 1 male; Pensacola, Oct. 11–14, 1 male, 1 female nymph.

**Orchelimum agile** De Geer.

Gainesville, Sept. 26–Oct. 2, 1 female.

**Orchelimum militare** R. & H.

Crestview, Oct. 15–16, 1 male, 1 female.

**Conocephalus fasciatus** De Geer.

Gainesville, Sept. 26–Oct. 2, 2 males; Pensacola, Oct. 11–14, 1 male.

**Conocephalus brevipennis** Scudd.

Gainesville, Sept. 26–Oct. 2, 1 female.

**Atlanticus gibbosus** Scudd.

Crestview, Oct. 15–16, 1 female.

## GRYLLIDÆ.

**Ellipes minuta** Scudd.

Gainesville, Sept. 26–Oct. 2, 1.

**Cryptoptilum trigonipalpum** R. and H.

Monticello, Oct. 4–8, 1 female.

**Nemobius fasciatus socius** Scudd.

Gainesville, Sept. 26–Oct. 2, 1 male, 1 female; Monticello, Oct. 4–8, 1 male.

**Nemobius ambitiosus** Scudd.

De Funiak Springs, Oct. 17–19, 1 female nymph; Crestview, Oct. 15–16, 1 male, 1 female.

**Gryllus assimilis** Fabr.

Gainesville, Sept. 26–Oct. 2, 3 males, 1 female; Monticello, Oct. 4–8, 1 male, 1 female; De Funiak Springs, Oct. 17–19, 1 male, 2 females; Pensacola, Oct. 11–14, 1 female.

Pending a revision of the genus *Gryllus* all of the specimens have here been placed under the name *assimilis,* which has been recorded from the southern United States. The members of the genus vary greatly in size and color from various parts of the state, and often from the same locality, so that to assign them names has been always unsatisfactory.

**Phylloscirtus pulchellus** Uhler.
Monticello, Oct. 4–8, 1 female.

**Œcanthus angustipennis** Fitch.
Gainesville, Sept. 26–Oct. 2, 1 female; Monticello, Oct. 4–8, 1 female.

**Œcanthus quadripunctatus** Beut.
Gainesville, Sept. 26–Oct. 2, 1 nymph.

**Hapithus brevipennis** Sauss.
Gainesville, Sept. 26–Oct. 2, 1 female.
**Hapithus quadratus** Scudd.
Gainesville, Sept. 26–Oct. 2, 1 female.

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# THE AMERICAN SPECIES OF THE GENUS MIOGRYLLUS (ORTHOPTERA, GRYLLIDÆ).

By Morgan Hebard,

Philadelphia, Pa.

Recent studies in the group Gryllites, of which the present genus is a member and in which, in our opinion, it stands after *Gryllodes* and before *Gryllus,* have demonstrated that in the past the true value and significance of many morphological features of the present group have been wholly miscalculated. There is no question but that in this group various species exhibit the greatest plasticity found in the Orthoptera and enjoy as wide a distribution as any American forms, excepting those which have been spread by the agency of man. Unless we consider that these great plastic units have always been treated systematically without the following features being realized, the amount of synonymic names for many species would be incomprehensible.

Variations found in the Group Gryllites.—Many species vary greatly in size, as in the Orthoptera generally, this variation often being geographic but frequently due to local environmental conditions.